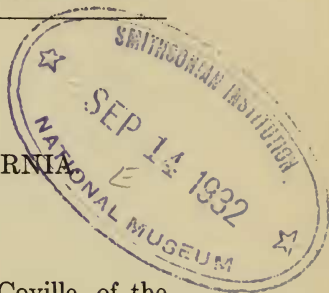


PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW LAPHAMIA FROM CALIFORNIA

BY S. F. BLAKE.



During the years 1931-32, Dr. Frederick V. Coville, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has made three botanical collecting trips to Death Valley, California, a locality in which he collected extensively 40 years ago.¹ His Asteraceae, identified by the writer, include the new *Laphamia* described below and also three species previously known only from Nevada, one of which represents a genus new to California. As all these species are rare, it seems worth while to present the records for them in connection with the description of the *Laphamia*.

CHRYSOTHAMNUS GRAMINEUS H. M. Hall, *Muhlenbergia* 2: 342. 1916.

This extremely distinct species, hitherto known only from the type locality,—head of Lee Canyon, Charleston Mountains, Clark County, Nevada, altitude 2450 meters (*Heller* 11075),—was collected in Death Valley Canyon, Panamint Mountains, California, at altitudes of 2225 to 2315 meters, 21 Sept. 1931, by F. V. Coville and A. F. Gilman (nos. 83, 88).

APLOPAPPUS BRICKELLIODES Blake, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 35: 173. 1922.

This was collected in a side canyon off Furnace Creek Canyon, about 5 miles from Furnace Creek Springs, Funeral Mountains, Inyo County, California, 24 April 1931, by F. V. Coville and M. French Gilman (no. 184). The type collection (*Purpus* 6022), the only one previously known, was labeled "rocks, Ash Meadows, Sheep Mount, Nevada, alt. 3-4000 ft." As Hall² has pointed out, Ash Meadows is on the California-Nevada line east of Death Valley, and the Sheep Mountains about 100 km. northeast of this in Clark County, Nevada. The exact locality of the original collection is consequently uncertain.

HECASCOCLEIS SHOCKLEYI A. Gray, *Proc. Amer. Acad.* 17: 221. 1882.

This monotype has been known only from a few collections from Esmer-

¹F. V. Coville, "Botany of the Death Valley Expedition," *Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb.* vol. 4, 1893.

²The Genus *Haplopappus* 84. 1928.

alda County, Nevada. It was collected in hills north of Leadfield, Grapevine Mountains, Inyo County, California, 25 April 1932, by F. V. Coville and M. French Gilman (no. 435).

Laphamia villosa Blake, sp. nov.

Suffruticulosa multicaulis ramosa 1-2.3 dm. alta, caule dense patenti-villoso; folia infima opposita reliqua alterna petiolata pro genera tenuia ovata saepius integra obtusa majora 7-9 mm. longa, interdum hastato-trilobata, superiora sensim reducta; capitula discoidea 5-7.5 mm. alta ca. 24-flora pedunculata in apicibus ramorum saepius solitaria; involucri ca. 4 mm. alti phyllaria oblonga acuta villosa et ciliata; corollae flavae vel rubescentes; achenia 2-marginata dense et minute hispidula ecliata epapposa.

Stems erectish or lax and curved, densely villous with lax spreading many-celled hairs about 0.6 mm. long and somewhat glandular; petioles of larger leaves slender, 2-6 mm. long, pubescent like the stem; larger blades broadly ovate, 7-9 mm. long, 4.5-7 mm. wide, obtuse, broadly rounded at base, rather thin, light green, triplinerved and slightly veiny, villous and dotted with sessile glands, sometimes hastately 3-lobed; heads mostly solitary at tips of stem and branches, the peduncles mostly 7-22 mm. long; involucre 2-seriate, equal, 3.5-4.5 mm. high, the phyllaries about 13, oblong or ovate-oblong, the outer somewhat thickened and ribbed along midline; corollas bright yellow or turning reddish, 4-toothed, 3.5-3.8 mm. long (tube 1-1.4 mm., densely stipitate-glandular, throat subcylindric, 1.8-2 mm., sparsely stipitate-glandular on the nerves, teeth deltoid-ovate, acutish, 0.5 mm. long, glandular and sometimes sparsely pilose dorsally); achenes blackish with thickened whitish margins, narrowly oblong, 3 mm. long, 0.7 mm. wide; style branches with subulate-acuminate hispidulous appendages.

CALIFORNIA: In shaded rock crevices, middle fork of Hanaupah Canyon, Panamint Mountains, Inyo Co., altitude 2090 m., 22 Sept. 1931, *F. V. Coville & A. F. Gilman* 108 (type no. 1,531,290, U. S. Nat. Herb.), 109.

Laphamia villosa is a member of the group generically separated by Rydberg (N. Amer. Fl. 34: 19. 1914) under the name *Monothrix* Torr., and is distinguished by its loosely villous stems, rather thin and usually ovate and entire leaves, and lack of pappus. In all the previously known forms of this group, with the exception of *L. palmeri* and its var. *tenella*, the stems are merely scabrous-puberulent, finely hispidulous, or almost granular-pulverulent. In *Laphamia palmeri* A. Gray the stems, although described by Rydberg in the same words (scabrous-puberulent) as the other species of the genus, are better described as short-hirsute or short-villous; and in *L. palmeri* var. *tenella* Jones, synonymized by Rydberg with *L. palmeri*, they are villous with lax spreading hairs up to about 0.8 mm. long. On the basis of the two collections examined, including the type collection, var. *tenella* appears to merit varietal distinction.